



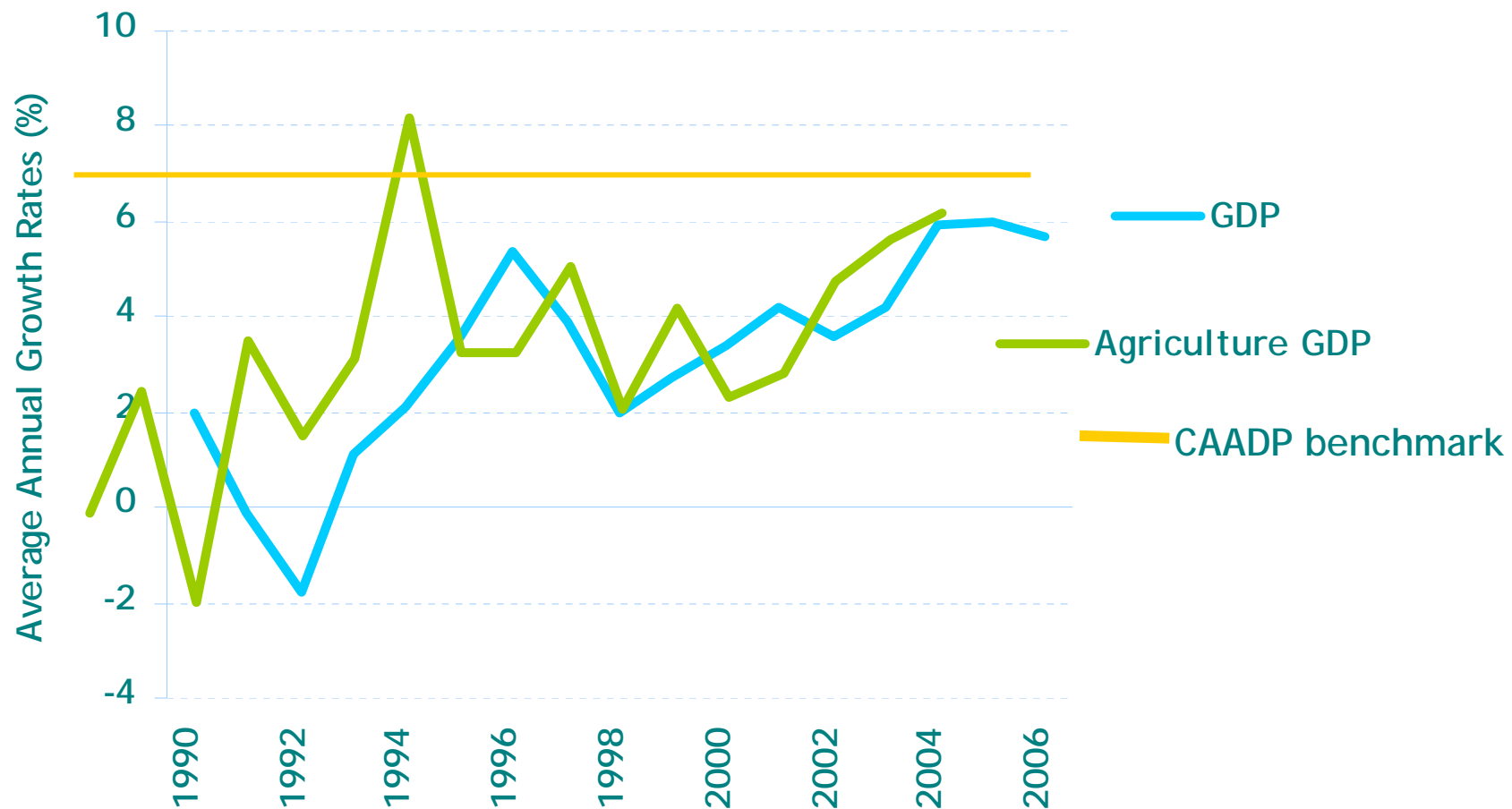
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Food Security in Africa: USAID Response



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African continent-wide growth has been positive and stable in recent years

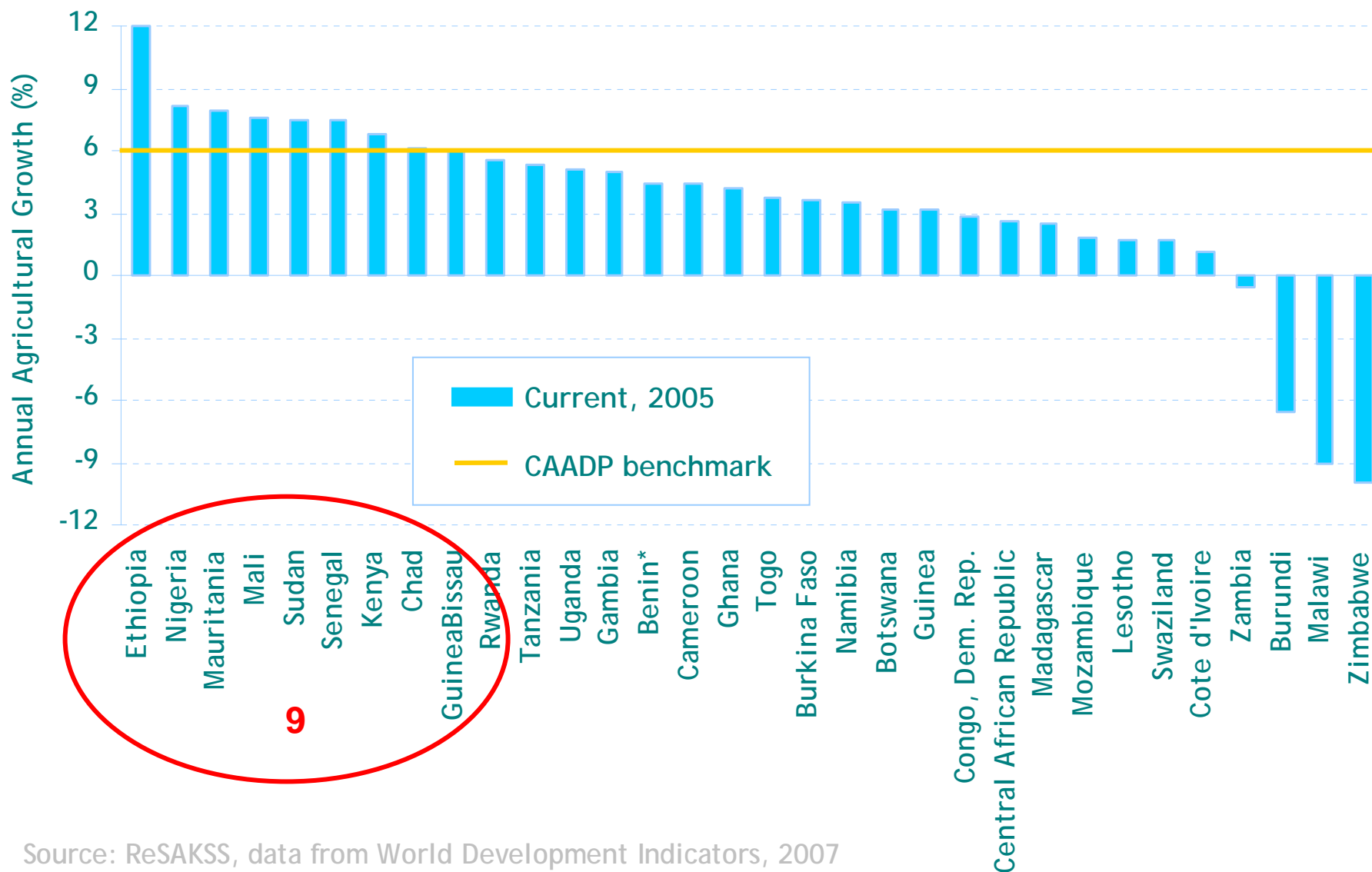


Source: ReSAKSS, data from World Development Indicators, 2007



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Achieving 6% Agricultural Growth (Year 2005)

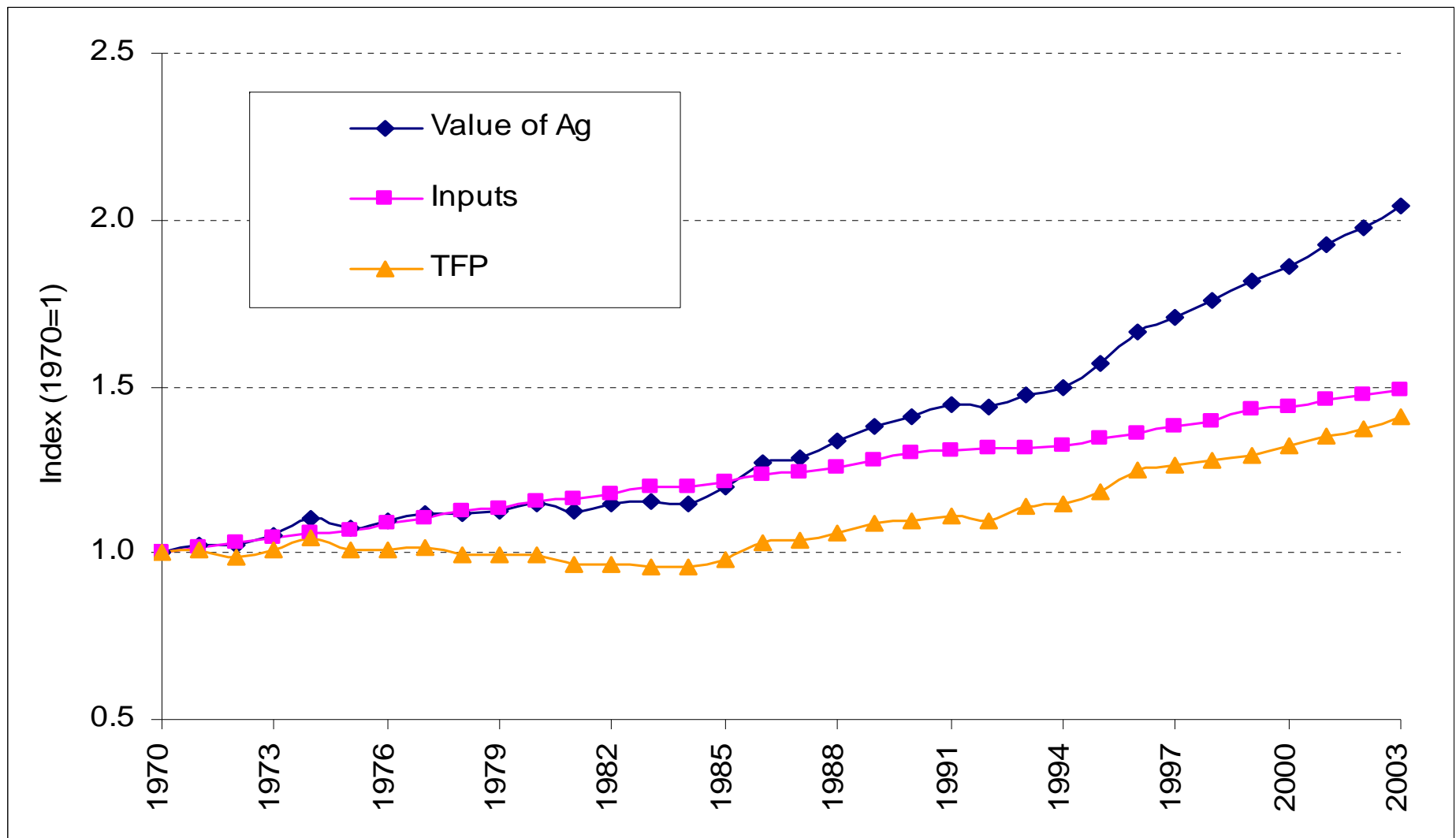


Source: ReSAKSS, data from World Development Indicators, 2007



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Overall agricultural productivity has also been rising, but still too slowly

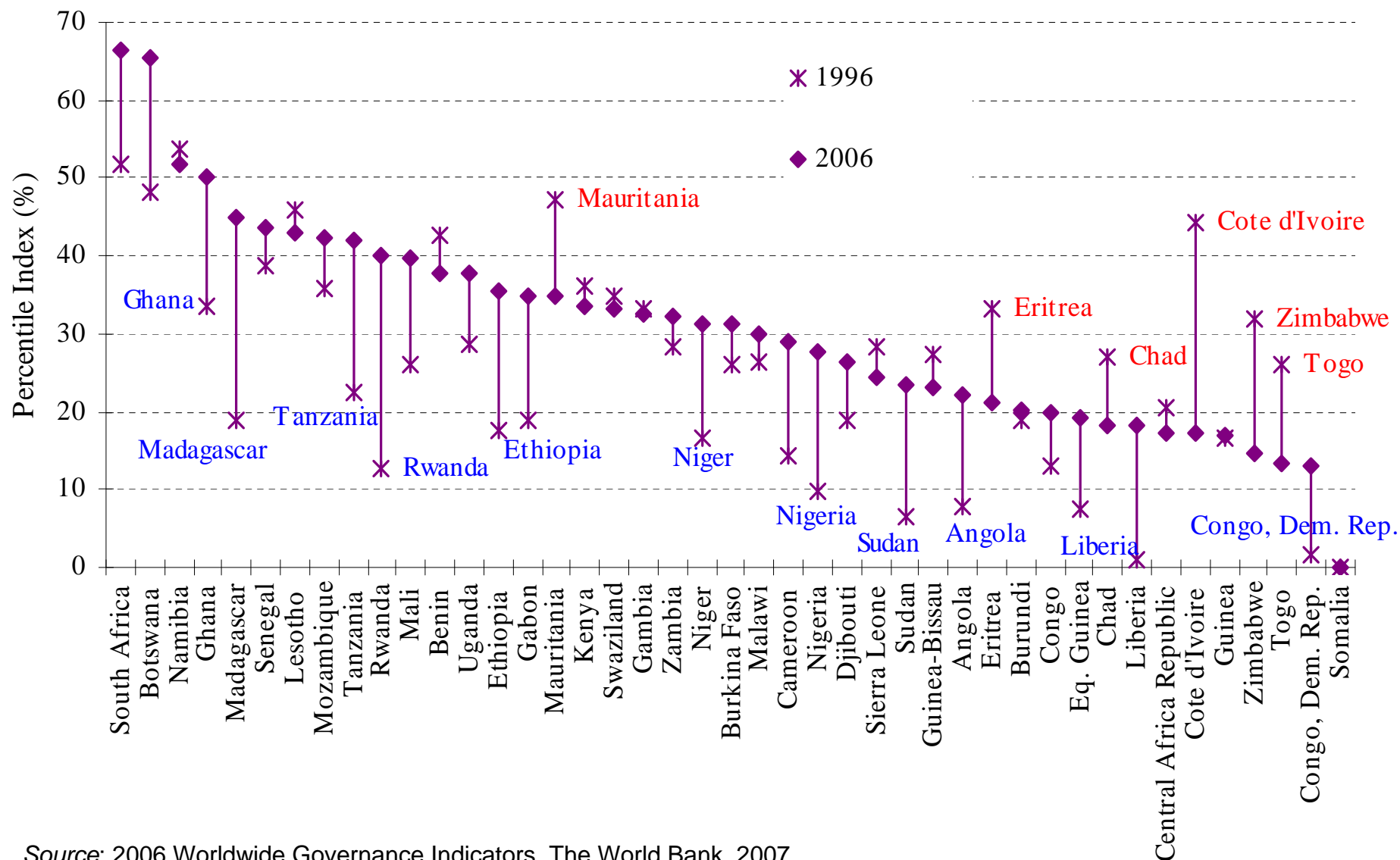


Source: Ni-Pratt, 2006, IFPRI



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More countries are also witnessing gains in improved 'Government Effectiveness'





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CAADP OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS

MAIN FEATURES & PRINCIPLES

- **AGRICULTURE-LED GROWTH TO REACH MDG1**
- **TARGET GOAL OF 6% SECTOR GROWTH RATE**
- **INCREASED PUBLIC INVESTMENT (10% BUDGET SHARE)**
- **FOUR MAIN PILLARS TO GUIDE INVESTMENT**
- **POLICY EFFICIENCY, PEER REVIEW, ACCOUNTABILITY**
- **EXPLOITATION OF REGIONAL COMPLEMENTARITIES**
- **INCLUSIVENESS: FARMERS, AGRIBUSINESS, CIVIL SOCIETY**



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PILLAR FRAMEWORKS

- STRATEGIC ISSUES
- SUCCESS FACTORS
- BEST PRACTICES
- POLICY ELEMENTS

*SHARED LT FRAMEWORK
FOR ACTION*

SECTOR COMPACTS

- LT INVEST. OPTIONS
- COMMITMENTS
 - SECTOR POLICIES
 - BUDGET POLICIES
 - DEV. ASSISTANCE
 - POLICY DIALOGUE

*DEVELOPMENT
PARTNERSHIP AND
ACCOUNTABILITY*

KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

- BENCHMARKING
- PEER REVIEW
- MUTUAL LEARNING





*EVIDENCE/OUTCOME
BASED PLANNING AND
IMPLEMENTATION*

BETTER POLICY, GROWTH, AND POVERTY OUTCOMES



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NATIONAL LEVEL

-  **AVOIDING PARALLEL PROCESS AND BUILDING ON ONGOING EFFORTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**
-  **ALIGNING NATIONAL EFFORTS WITH THE CAADP GROWTH, BUDGETARY, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OBJECTIVES**
-  **ADDING VALUE TO NATIONAL EFFORTS WHERE NEEDED**
 **COUNTRY CAADP COMPACT**

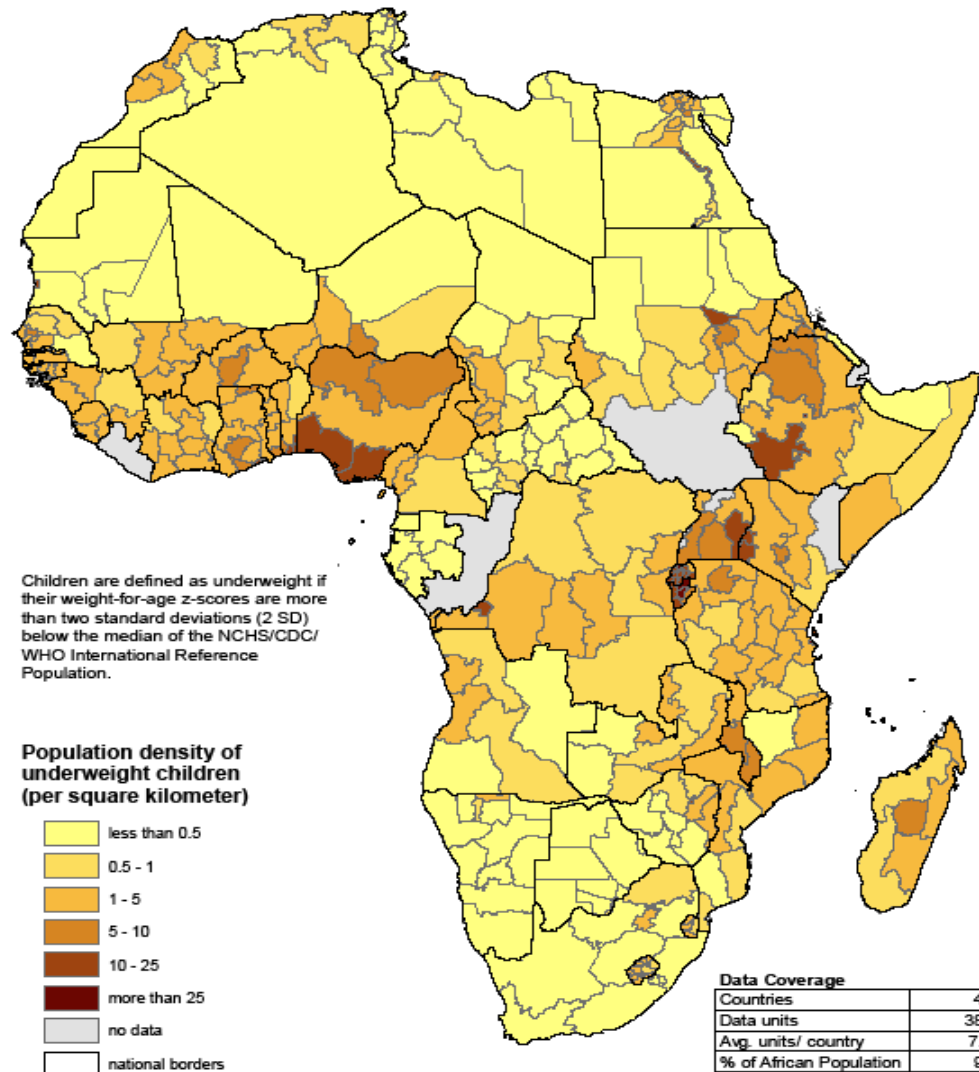


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Poverty & Vulnerability in Sub-Saharan Africa

Poverty Rate (%), 2004	41.1*
Child Malnutrition Rate (%), 2005	29.6
Population (millions), 2005	743

Population Density of Malnourished Children



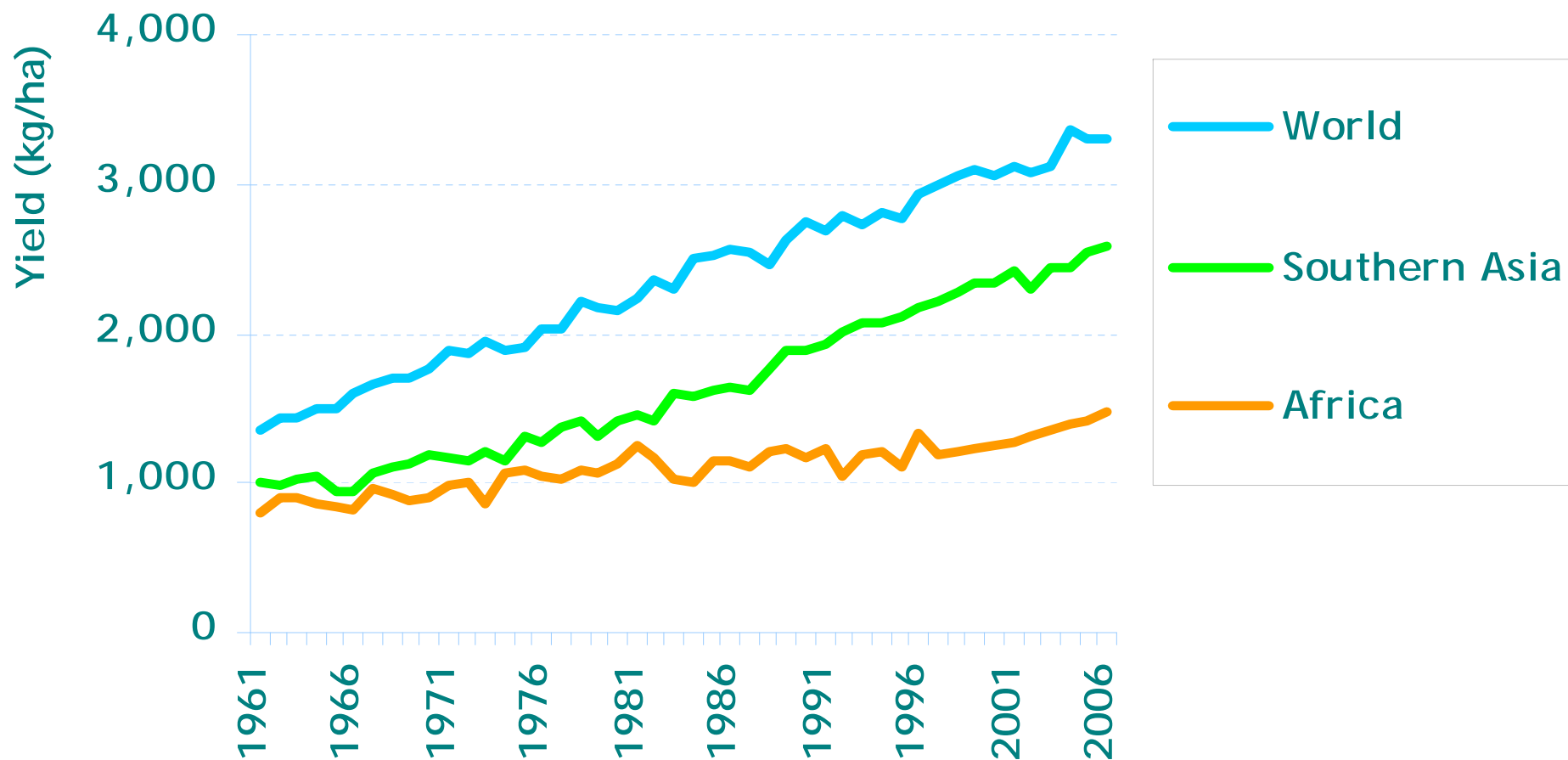
Sources: UNICEF, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), National Human Development Reports (nHDR), African Nutrition Database Initiative (ANDI), Gridded Population of the World (GPW) v. 3 alpha. Data for 96% of countries are from 1995 or later. All data are from 1992 or later.





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The biggest challenge is the persistence of low average cereal yields

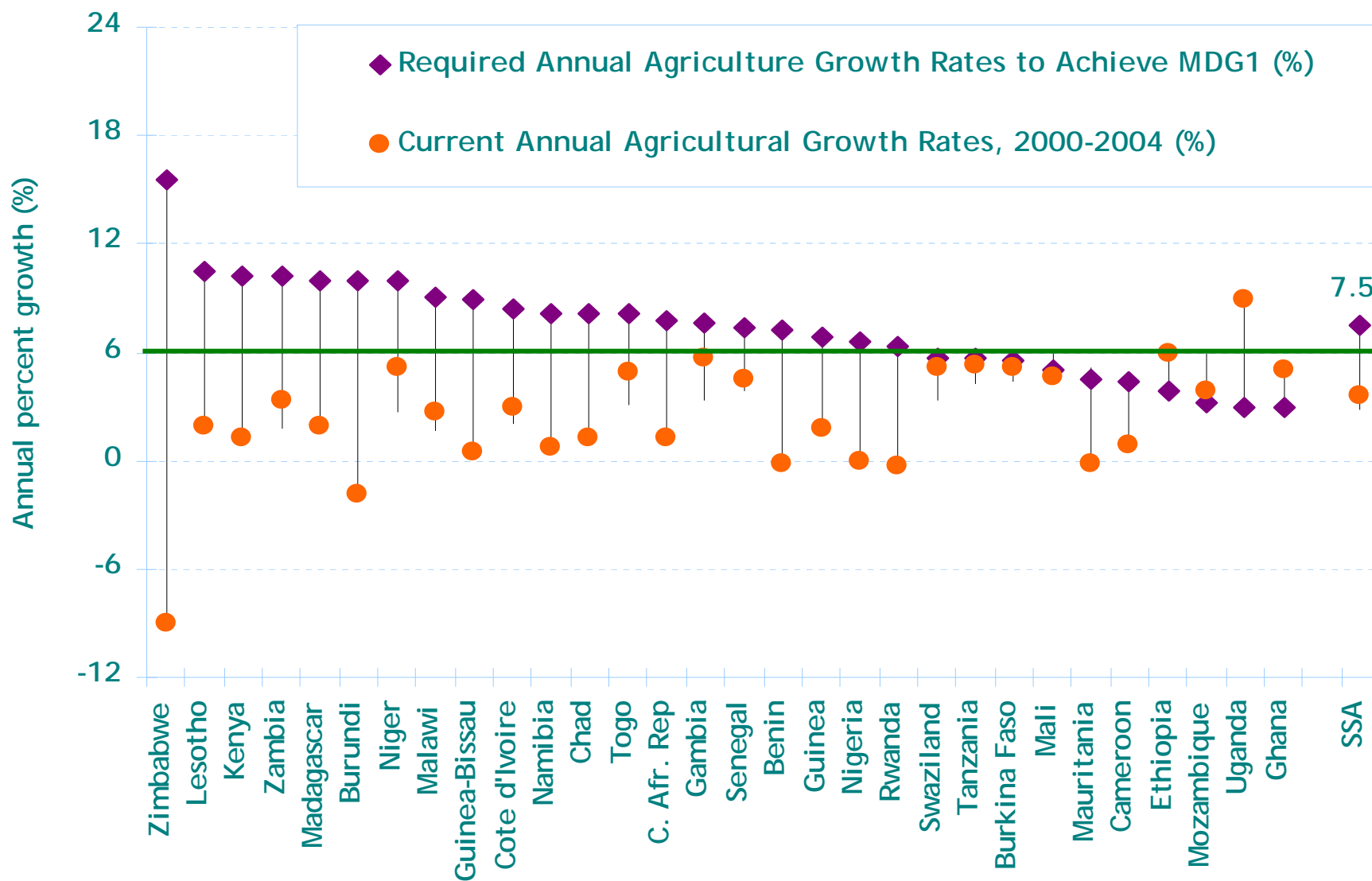


Source: FAOSTAT, 2006



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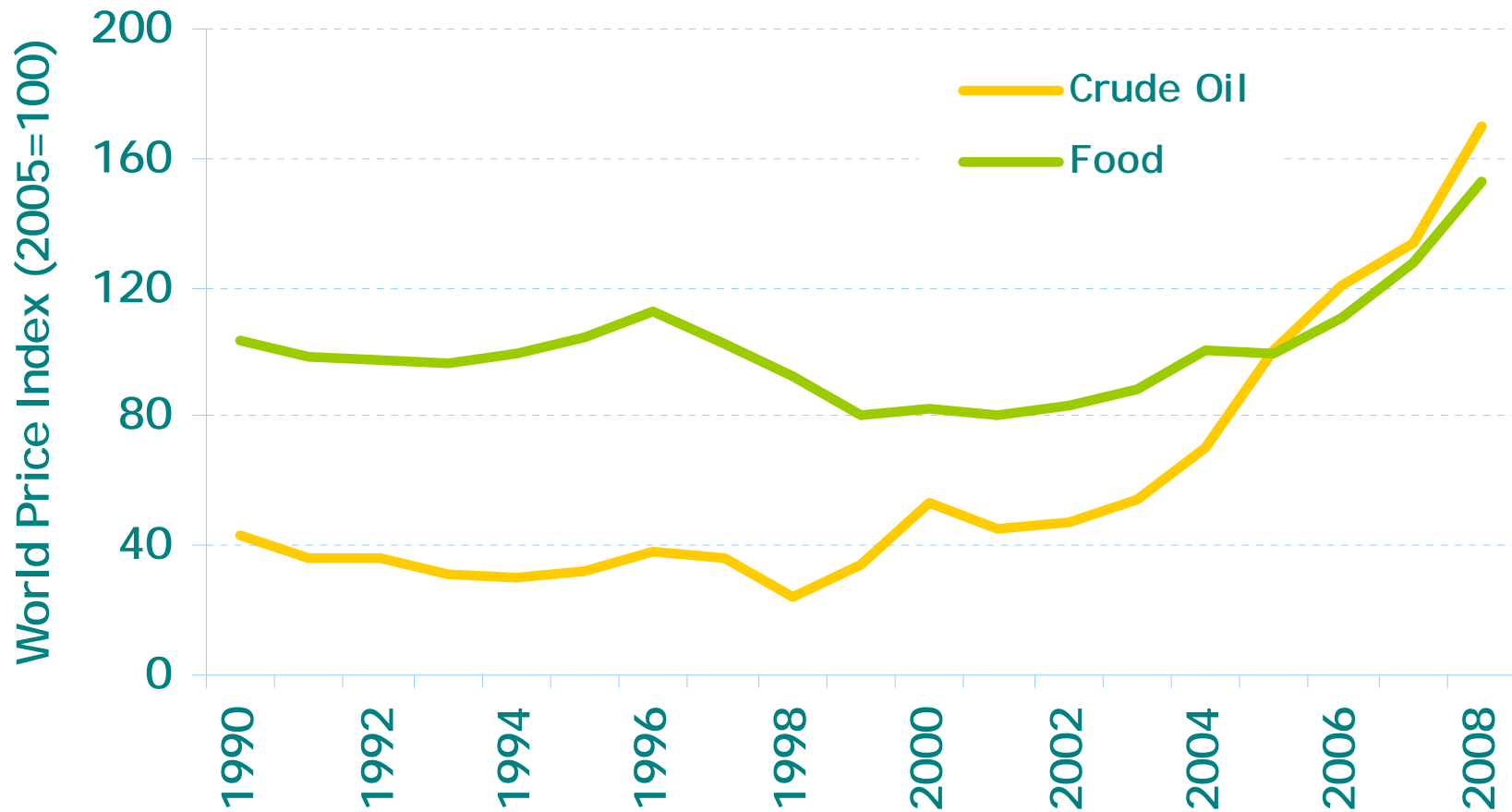
But, meeting the MDG goals of halving poverty & hunger by 2015 will require higher growth rates





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Rapidly rising food and oil prices

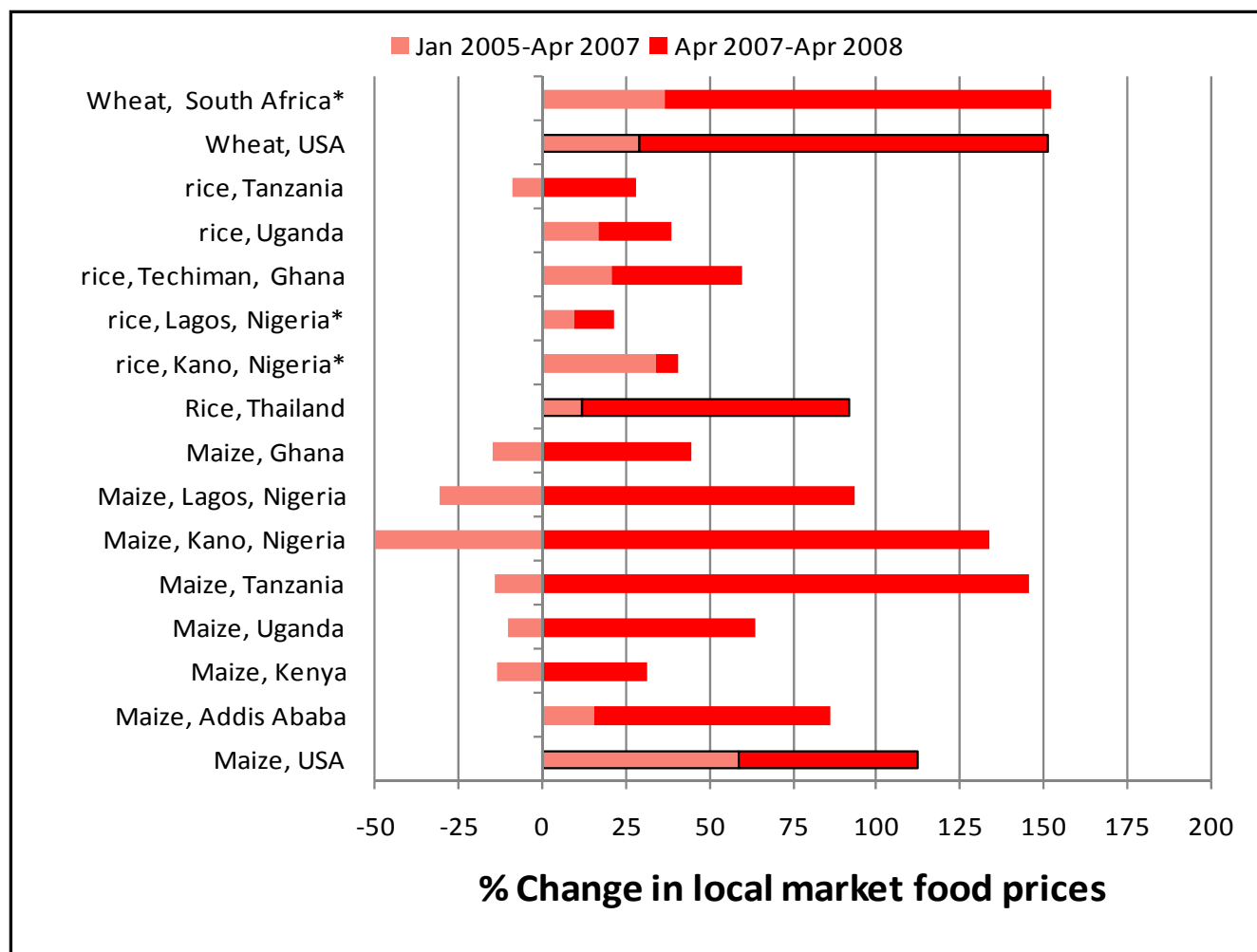


Source: ReSAKSS, data from IMF, 2008



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Increasing Price of Food





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The all important price of food

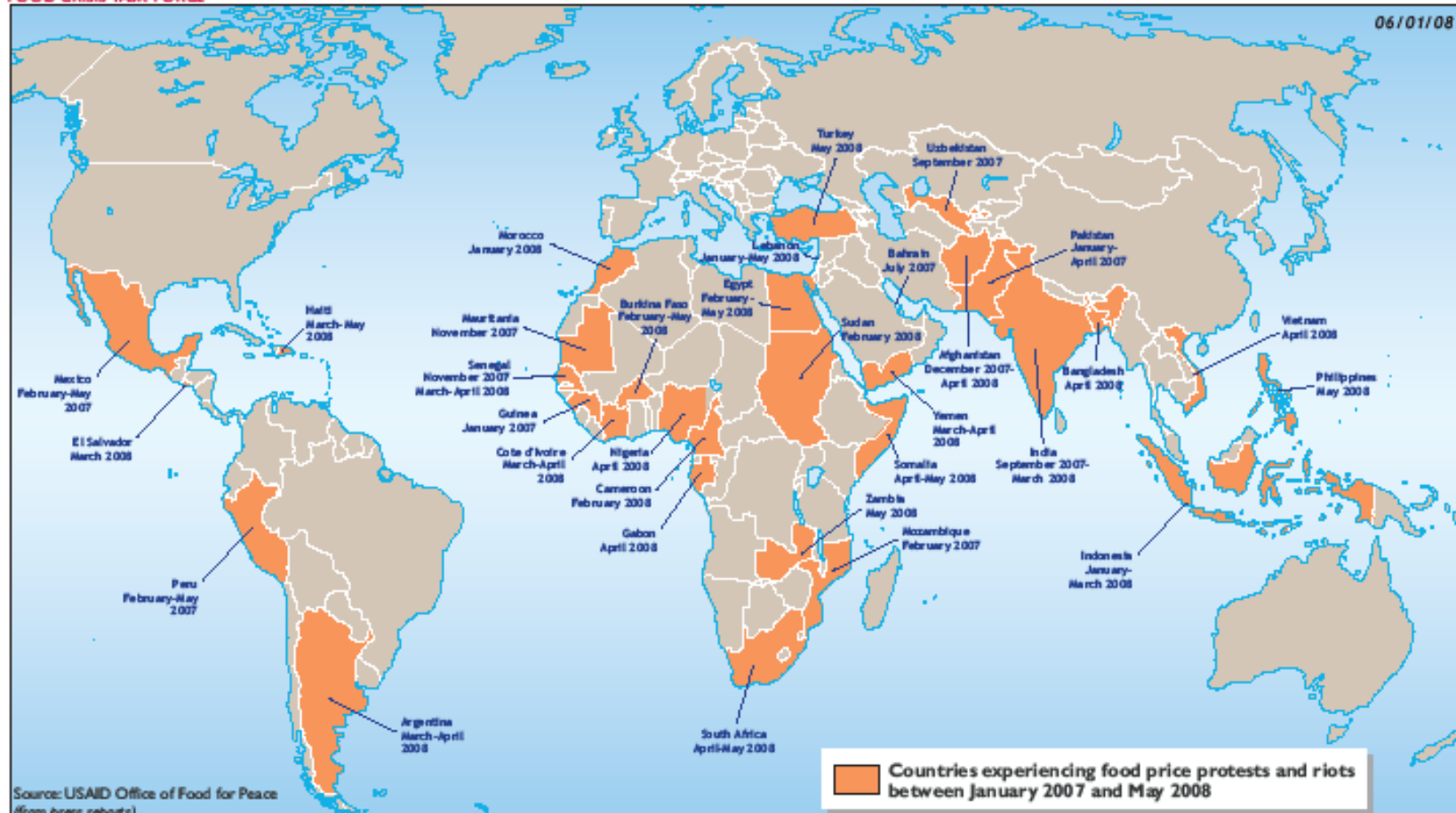
-  **In Africa a typical family spends 50 to 70 percent of its budget on staple foods.**
-  **Food inflation = reduced food intake and malnutrition, & lower expenditures on education and health.**
-  **The macroeconomic and political ramifications of rising food prices = increased overall, trade deficits, food riots and civil unrest.**



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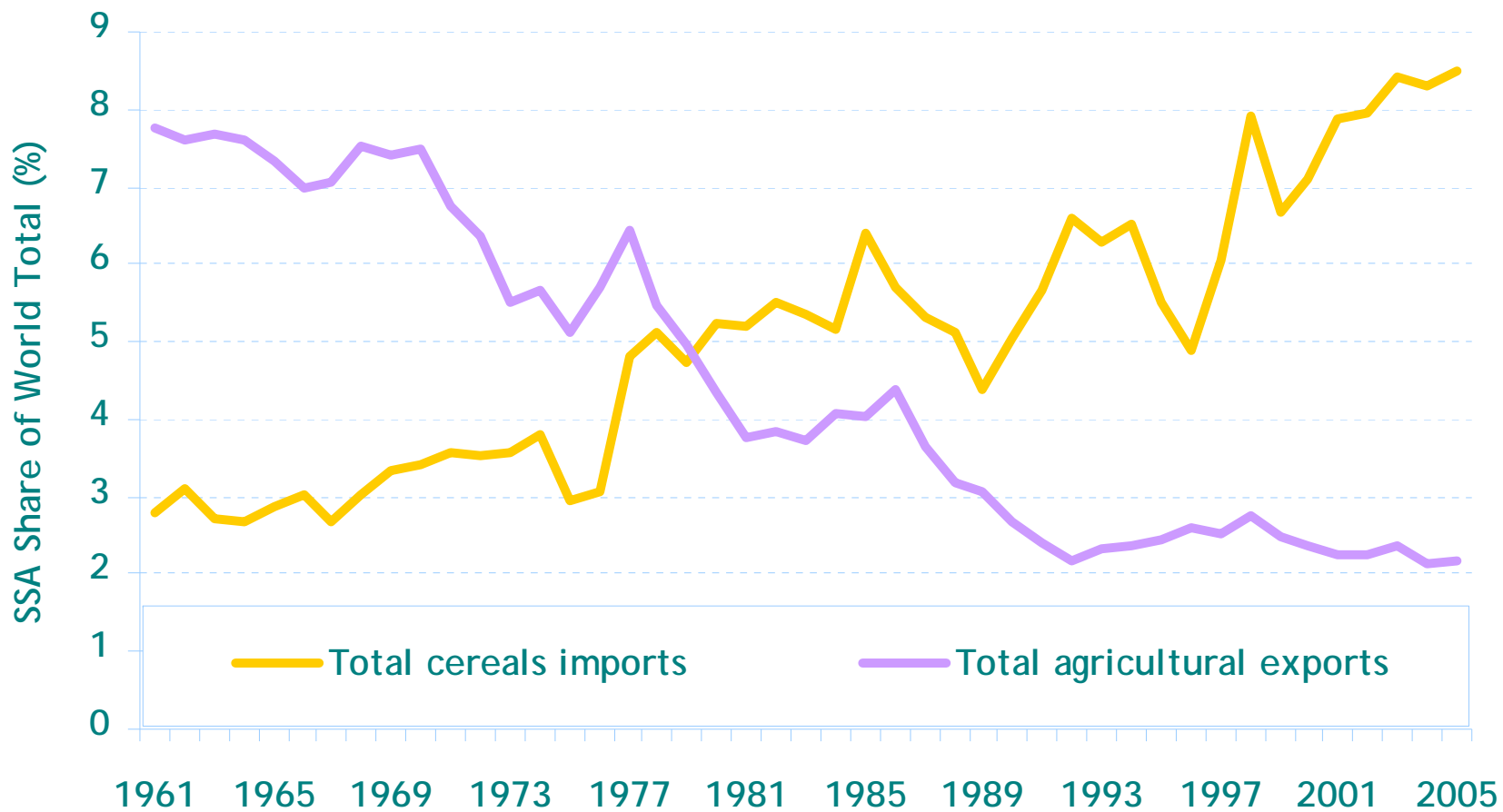
Food Price Civil Unrest

FOOD CRISIS TASK FORCE





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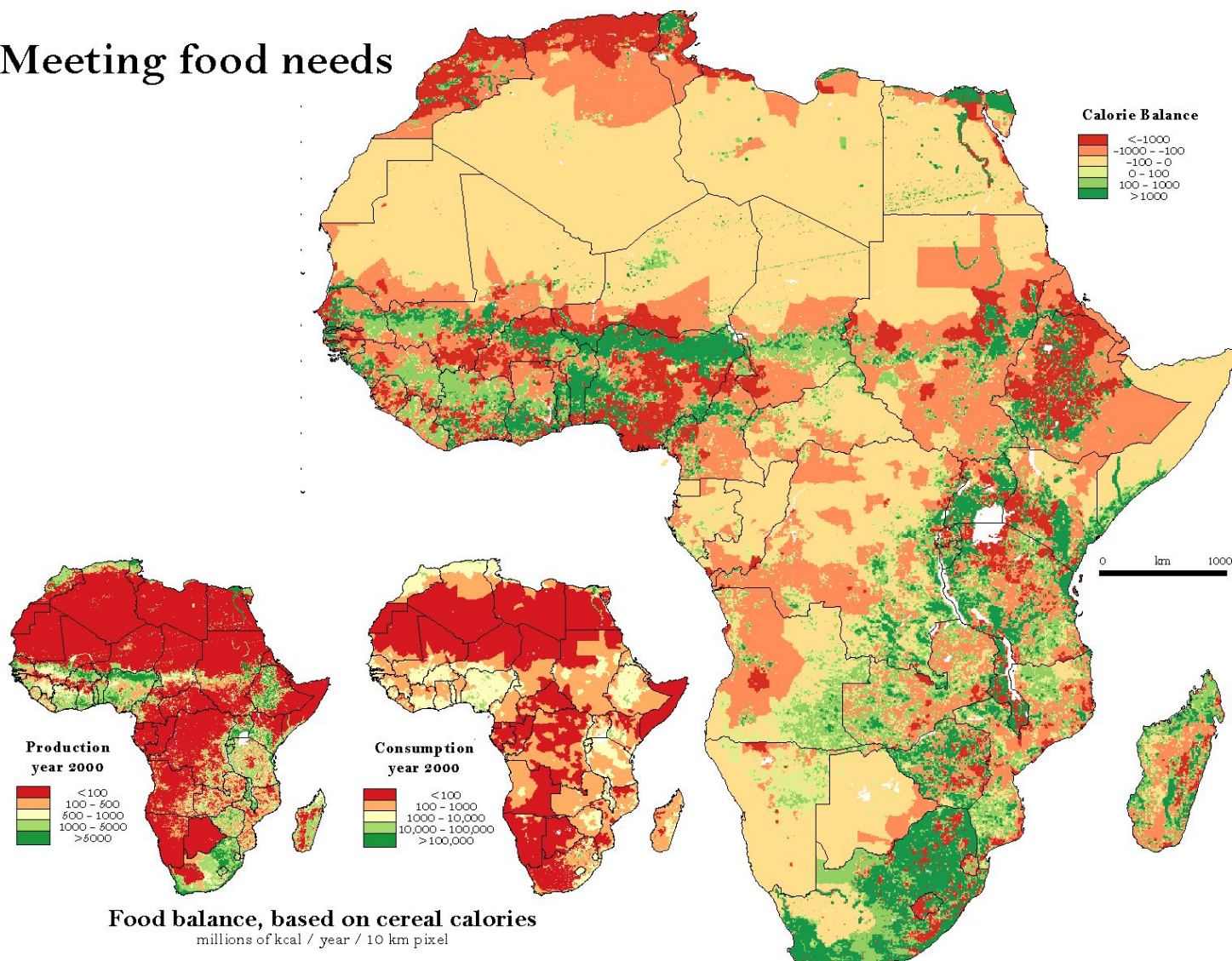
Source: ReSAKSS, calculated using data from FAOSTAT, 2007



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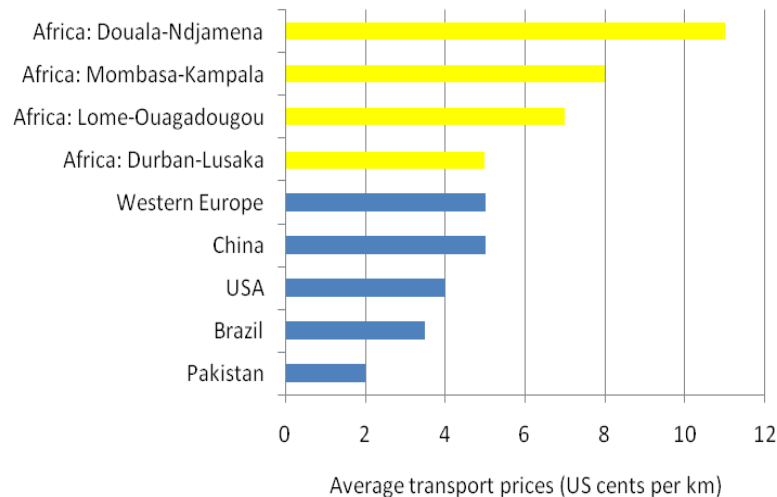
Food Security Crisis and the U.S. Response

Meeting food needs



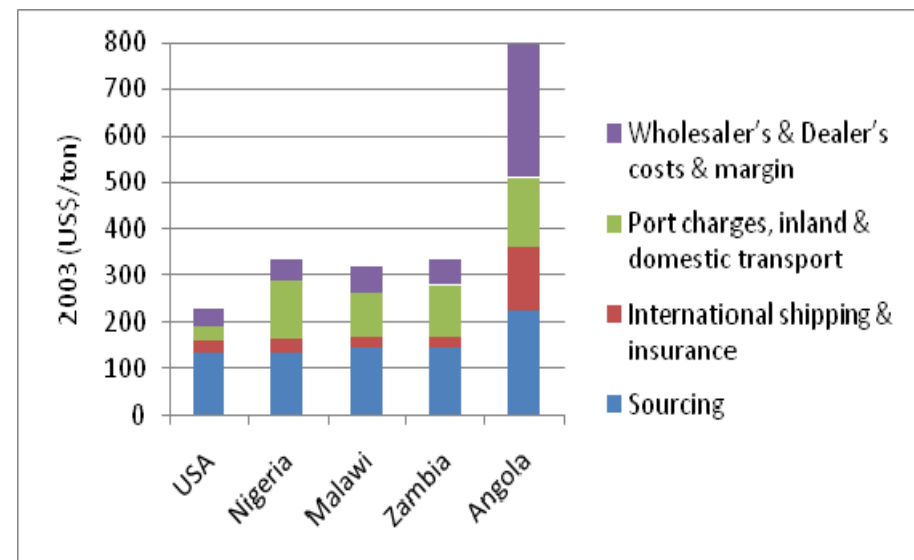


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They find that fertilizer transport costs are 3-5 times higher in Africa than in the US, and they made up about one-third of the farmgate price of urea fertilizer in African countries in 2005.

Several studies have demonstrated that transport costs are especially high in Africa, including major transport corridors.

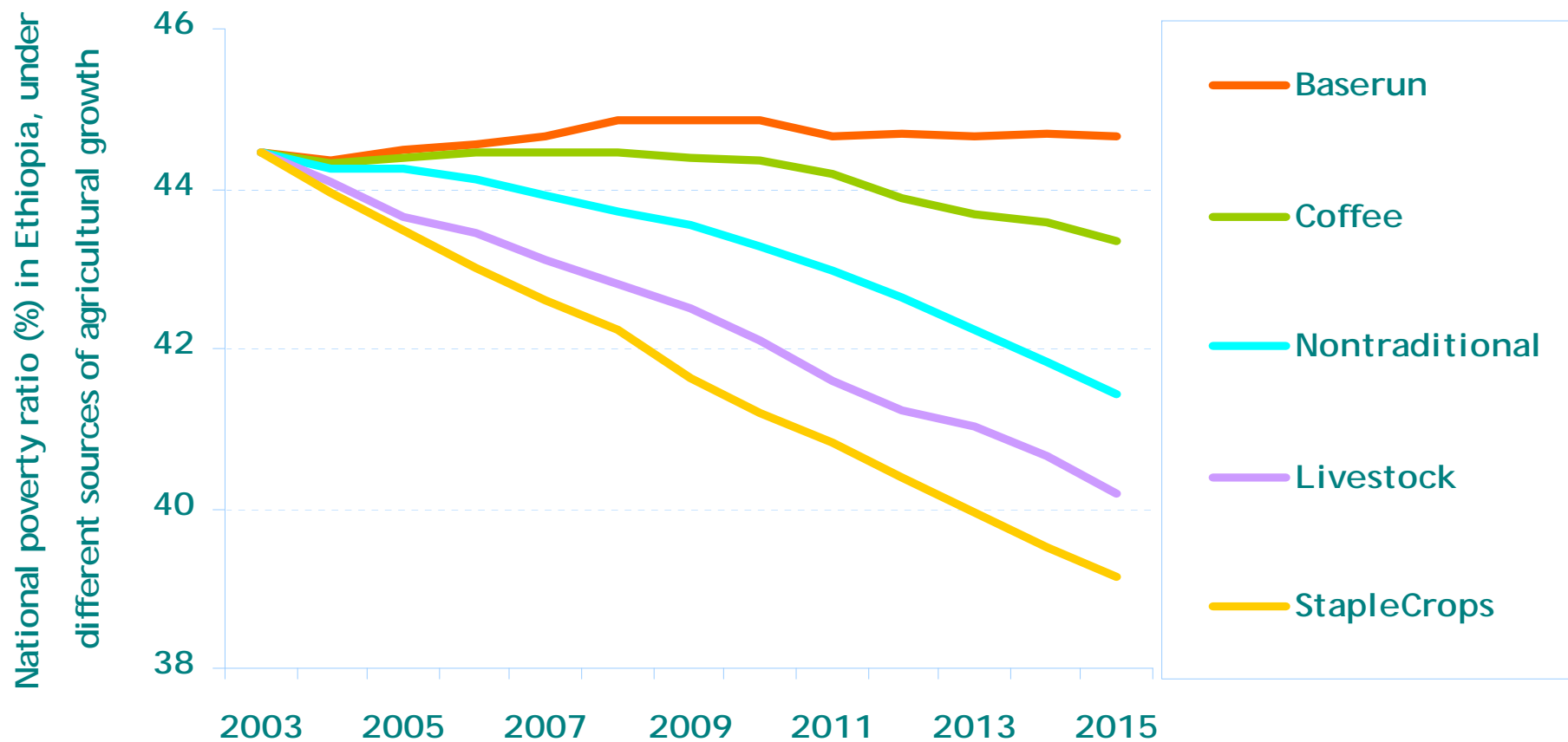


Source: Gregory and Bumb (2006).



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Agricultural growth can be significant if derived from growth in the staples and livestock sub-sectors.. while leading to a higher impact on poverty and hunger reduction

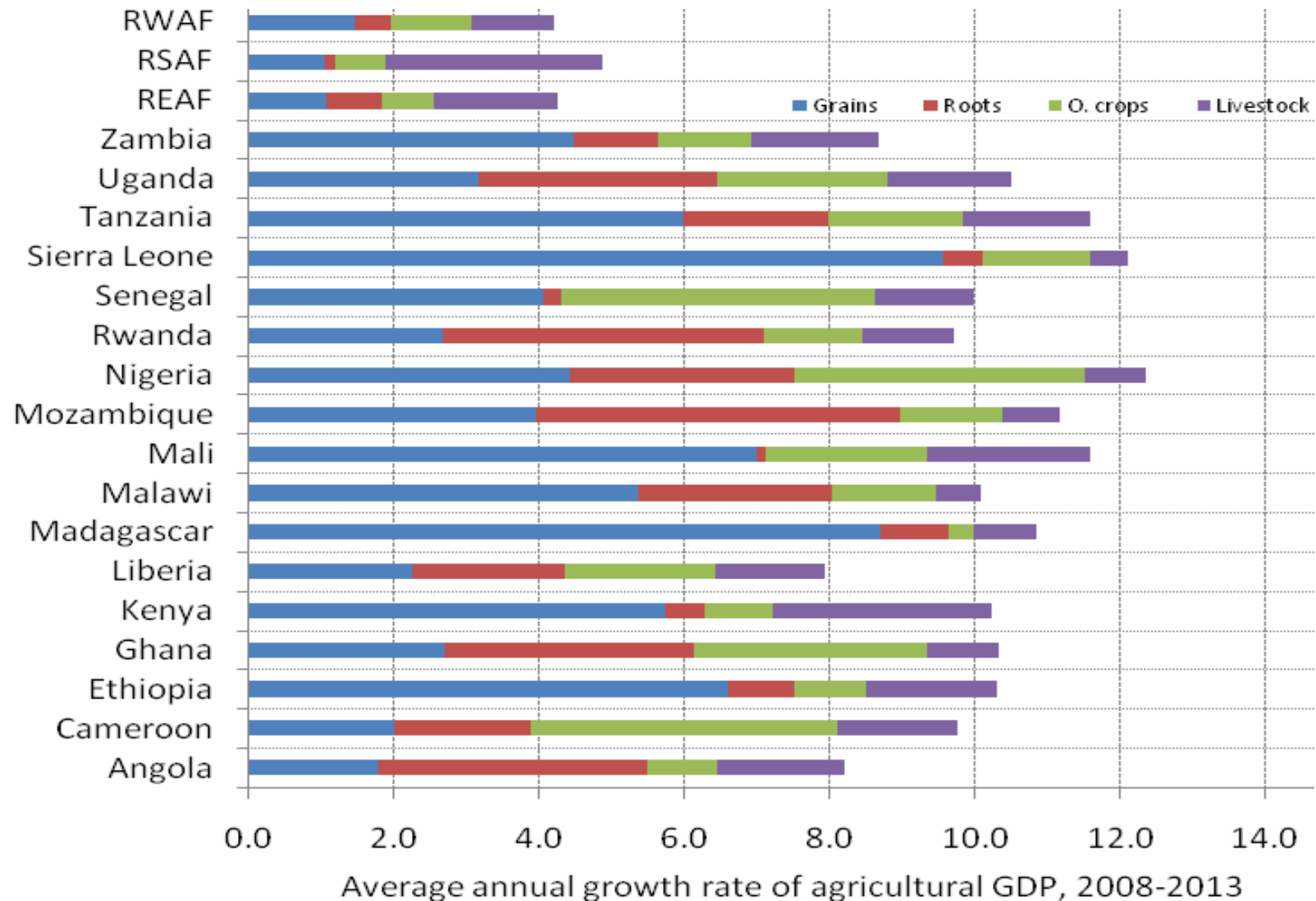


Source: ReSAKSS, from Diao et al. 2006, IFPRI



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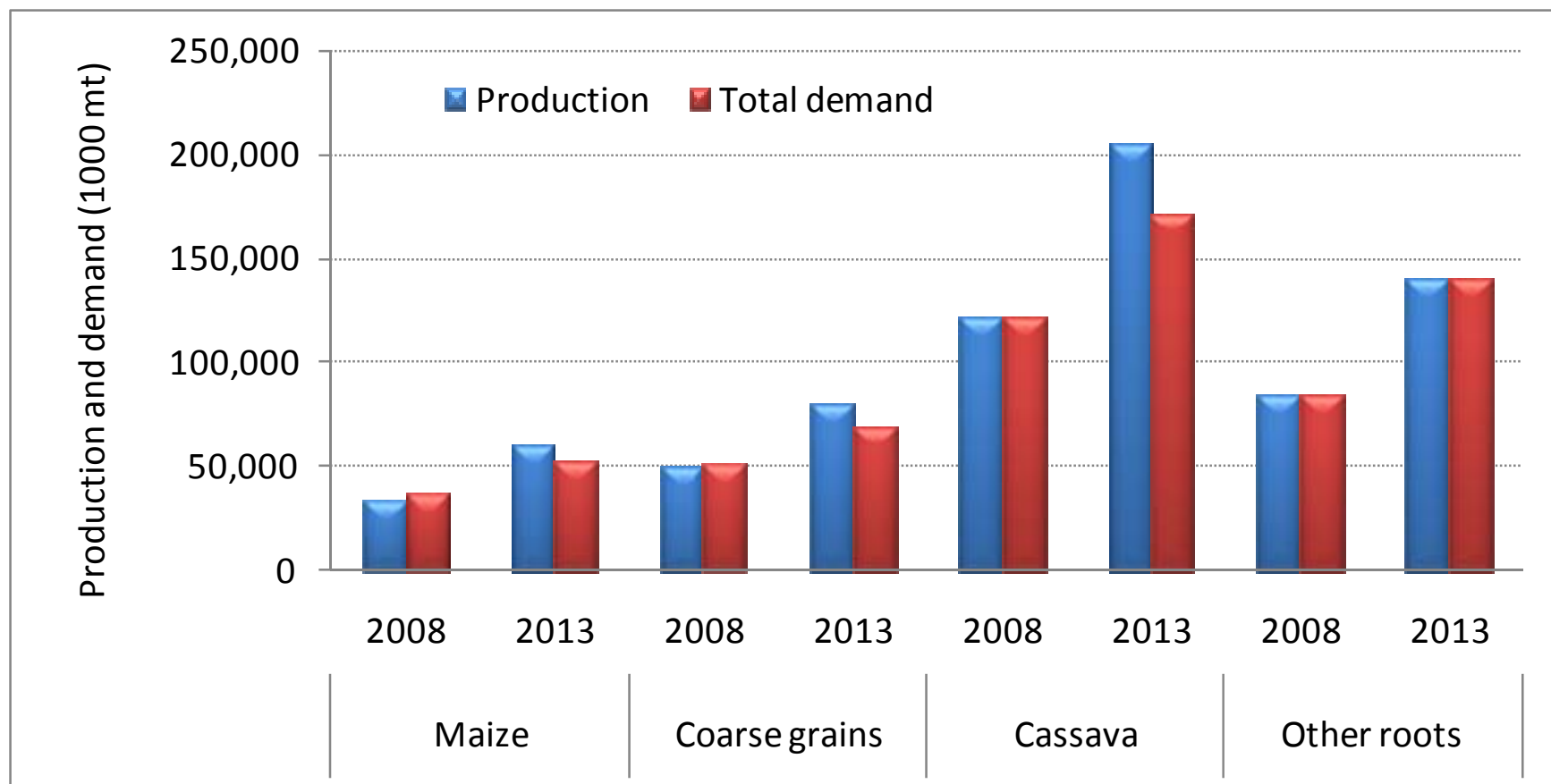
Cereals' Share of GDP Growth





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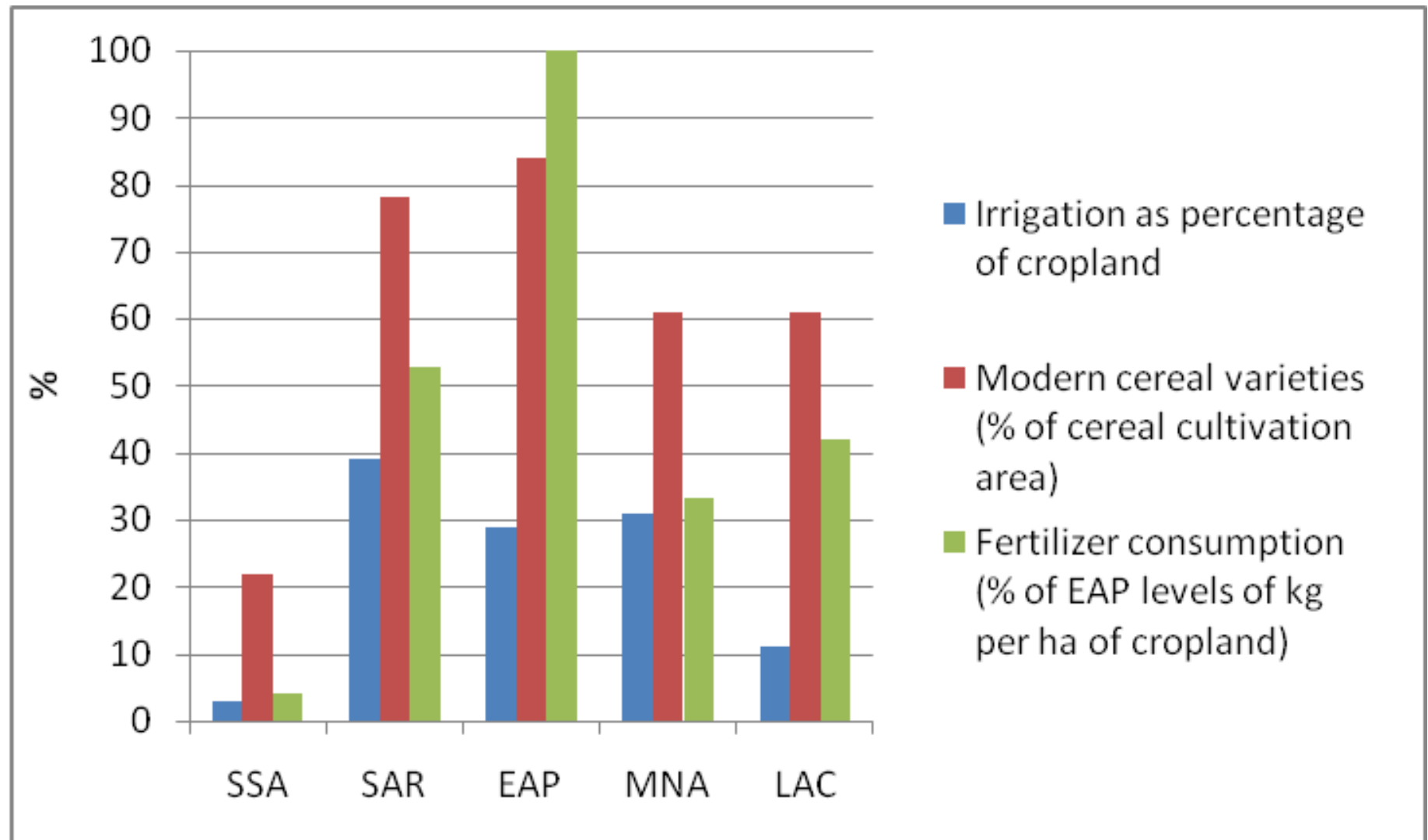
Growth of Staples





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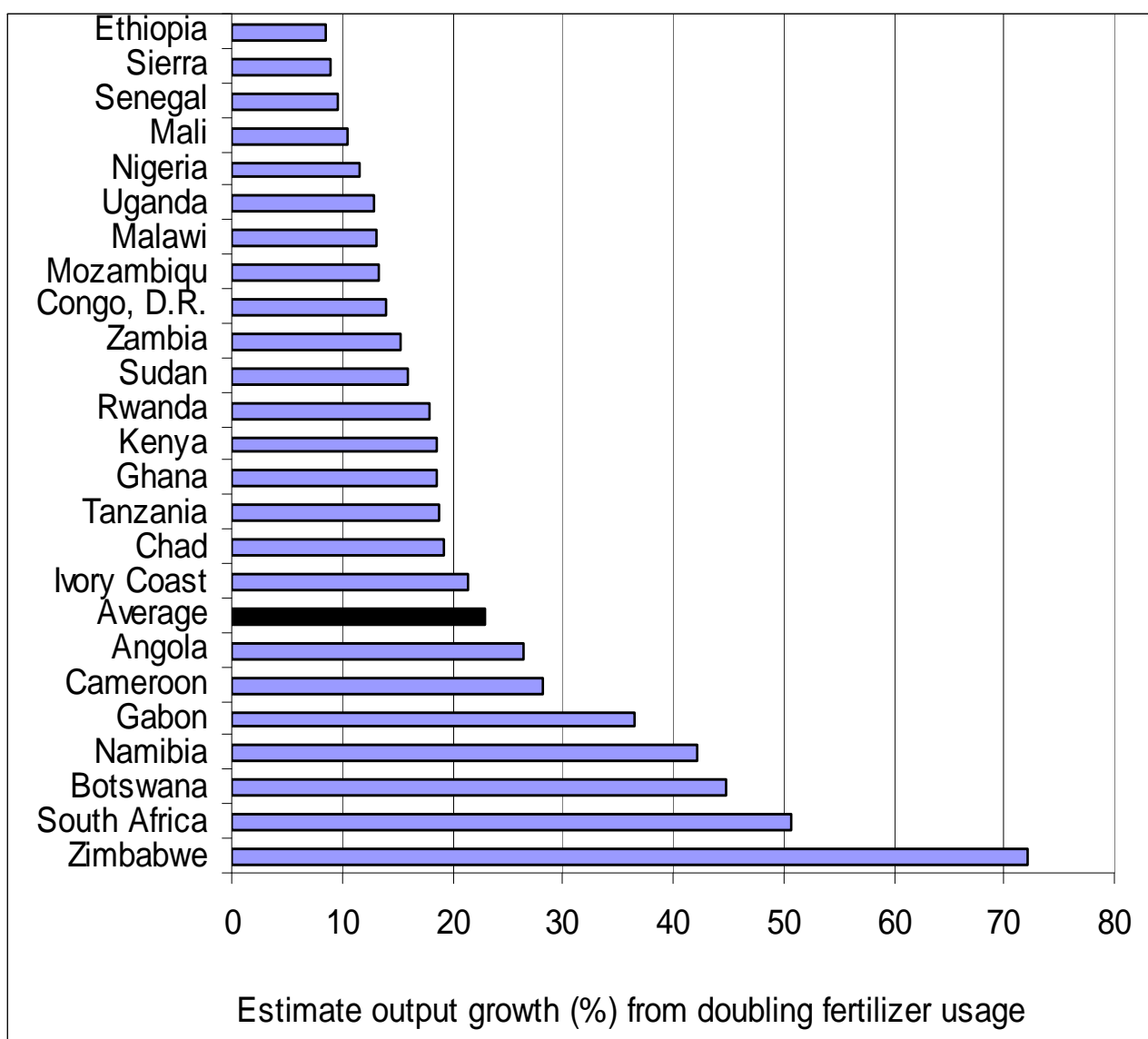
Inputs





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Many African countries would substantially benefit from doubling fertilizer usage

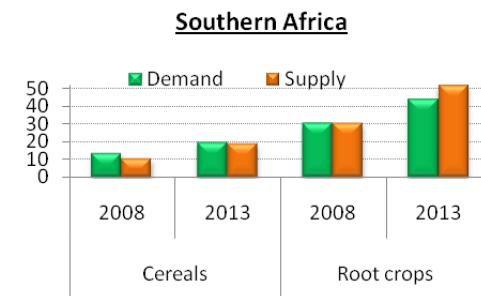
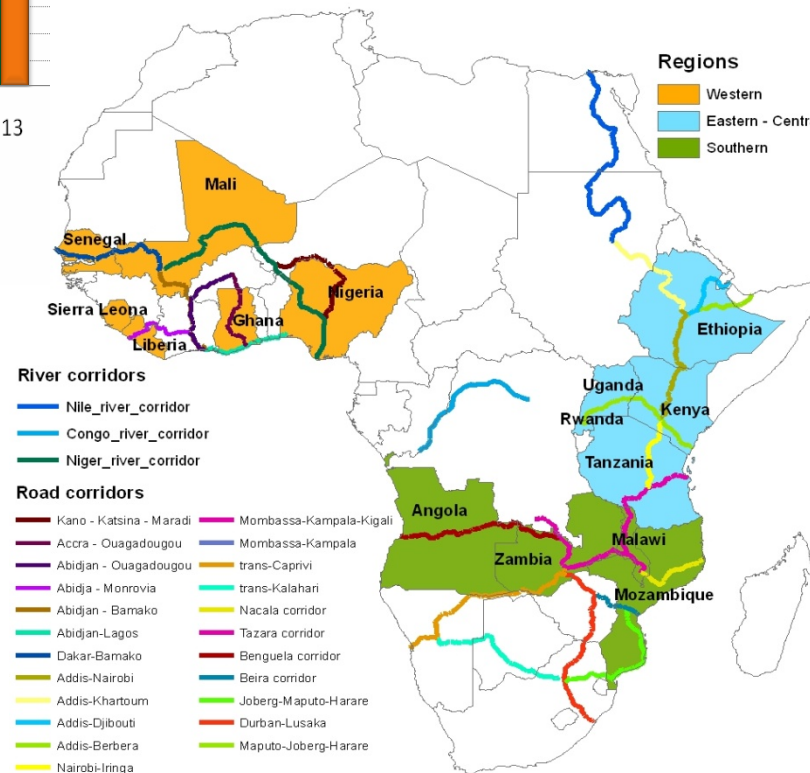
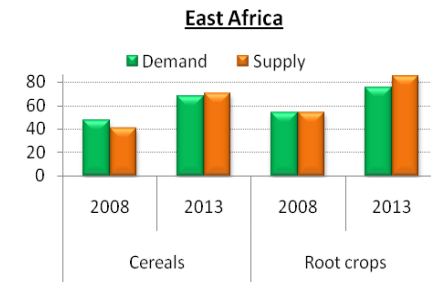
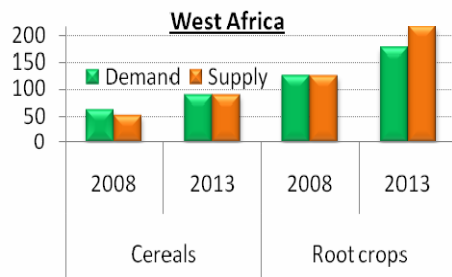


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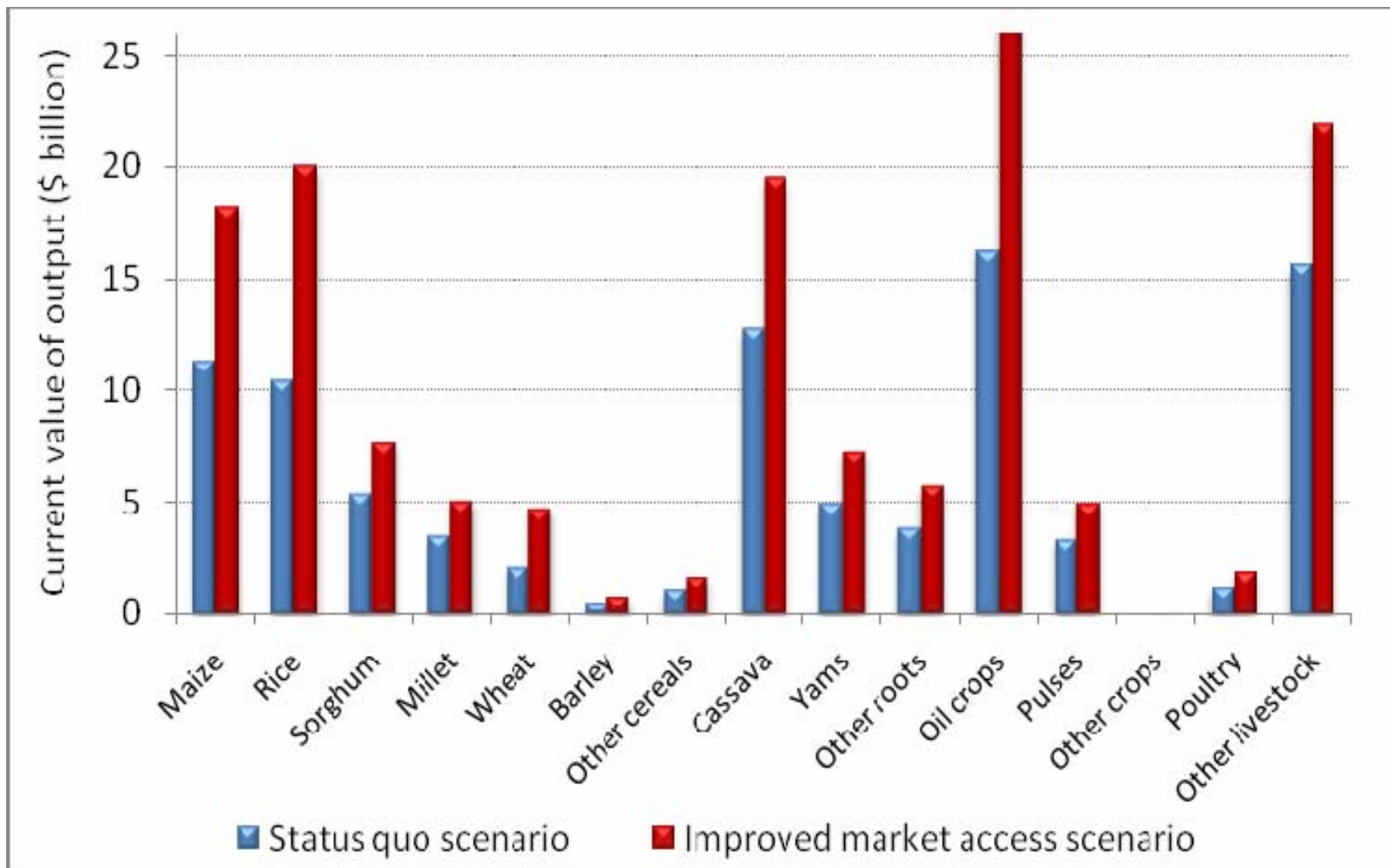
Improved trade corridors can ensure adequate market absorption from rapid supply increases





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Benefits of Market Access 1

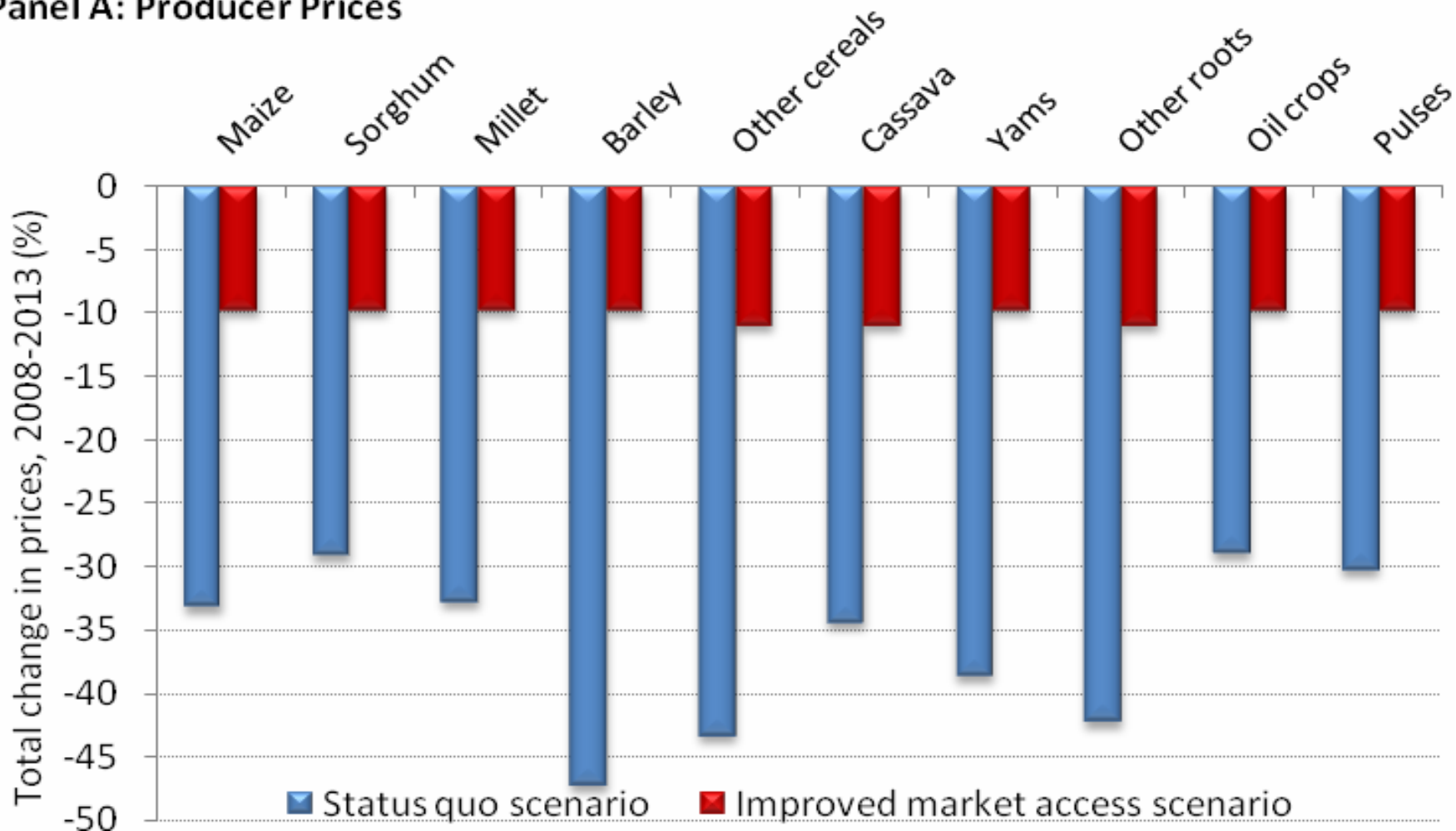




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Benefits of Market Access 2

Panel A: Producer Prices

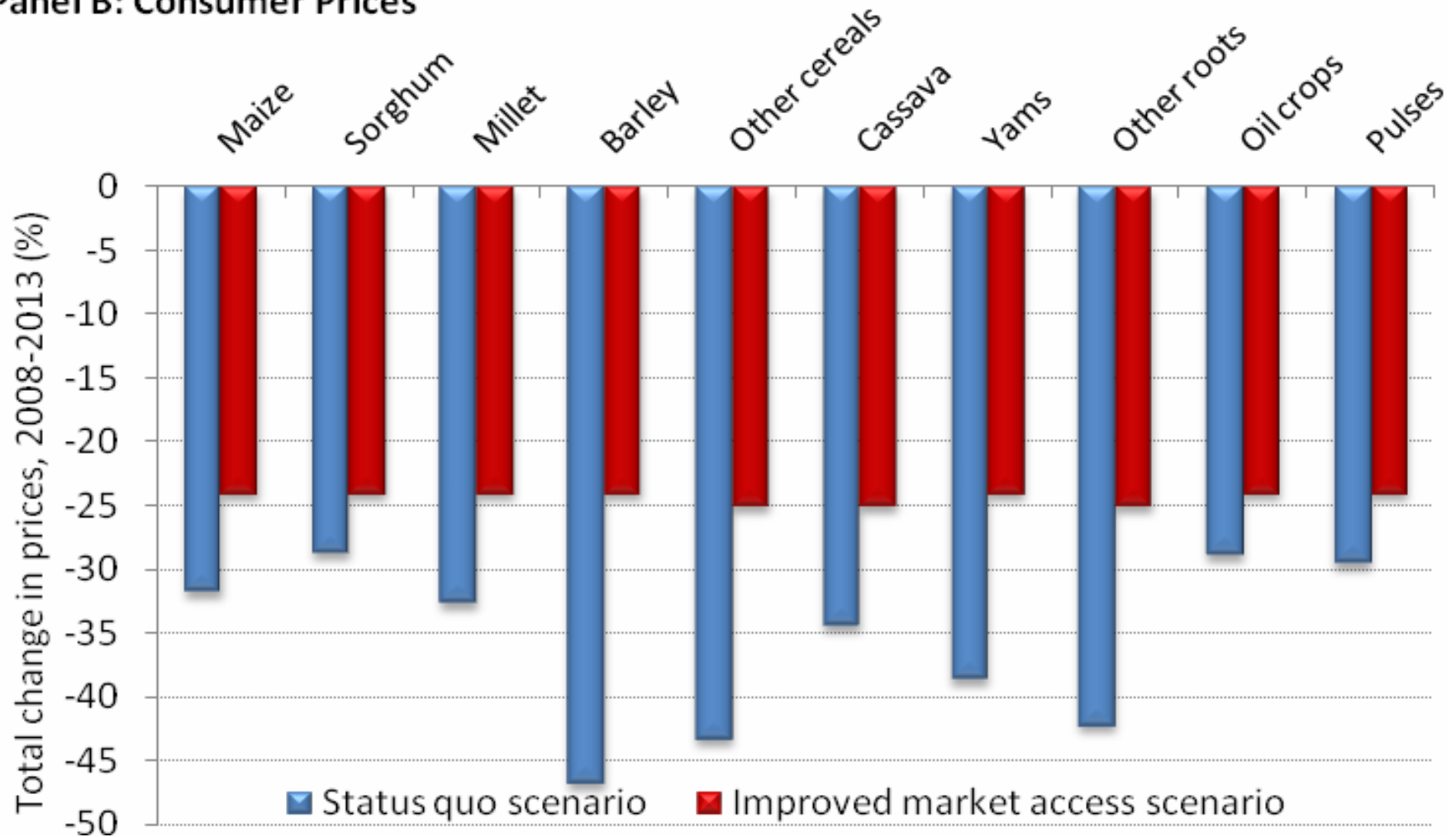




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Benefits of Market Access 3

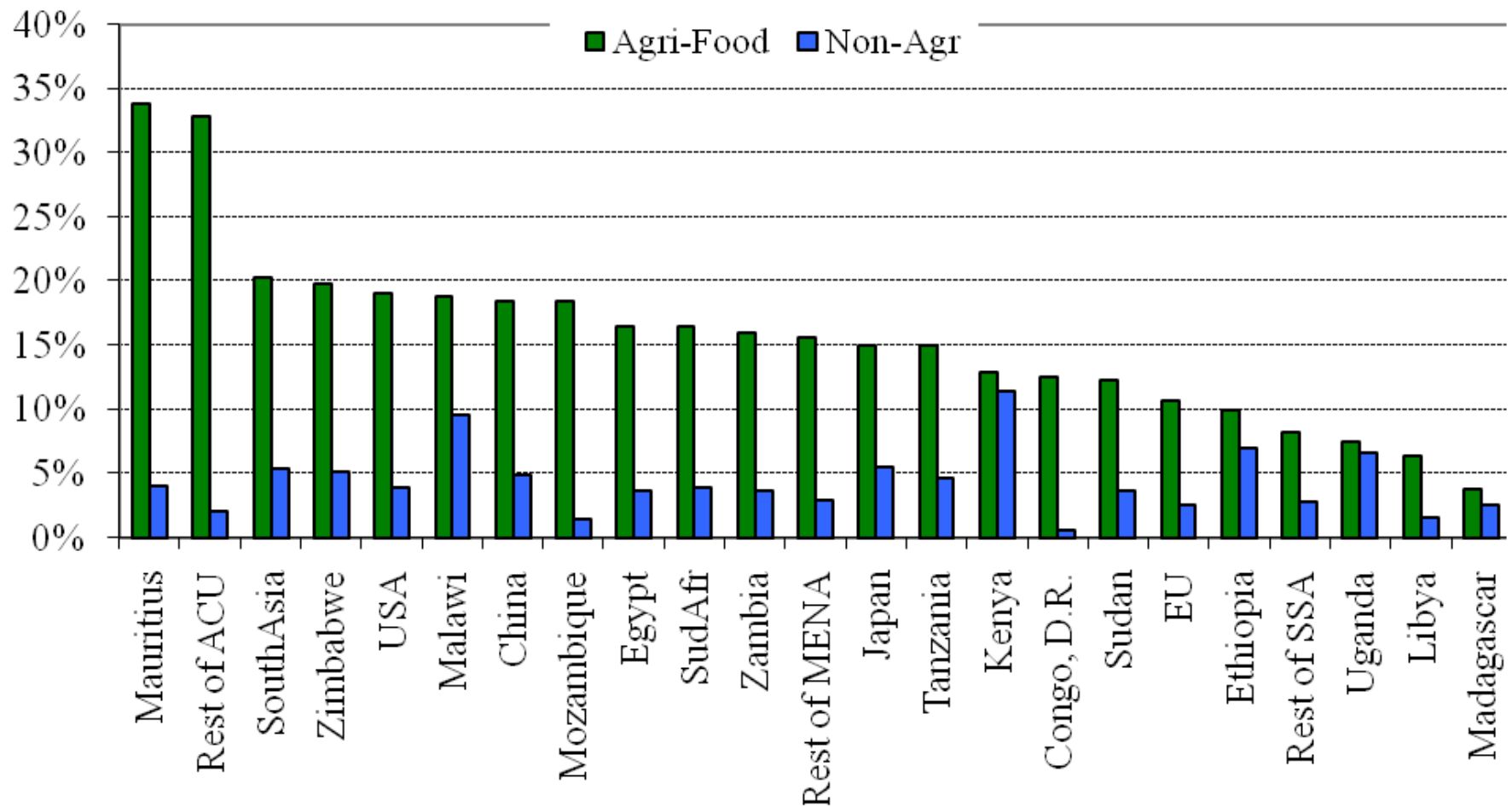
Panel B: Consumer Prices





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Ag vs. Non-Ag Tariffs





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USAID & African agriculture

- **IEHA: launched in 2002, a multi-year effort designed to help fulfill MDGs by cutting the number of hungry people in Africa in half by 2015.**
- **Focuses on promoting agricultural growth and building an African-led partnership to cut hunger and poverty by investing in agriculture oriented towards toward small-scale farmers.**
- **USAID is working with African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU/NEPAD) to directly support the AU/NEPAD Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).**



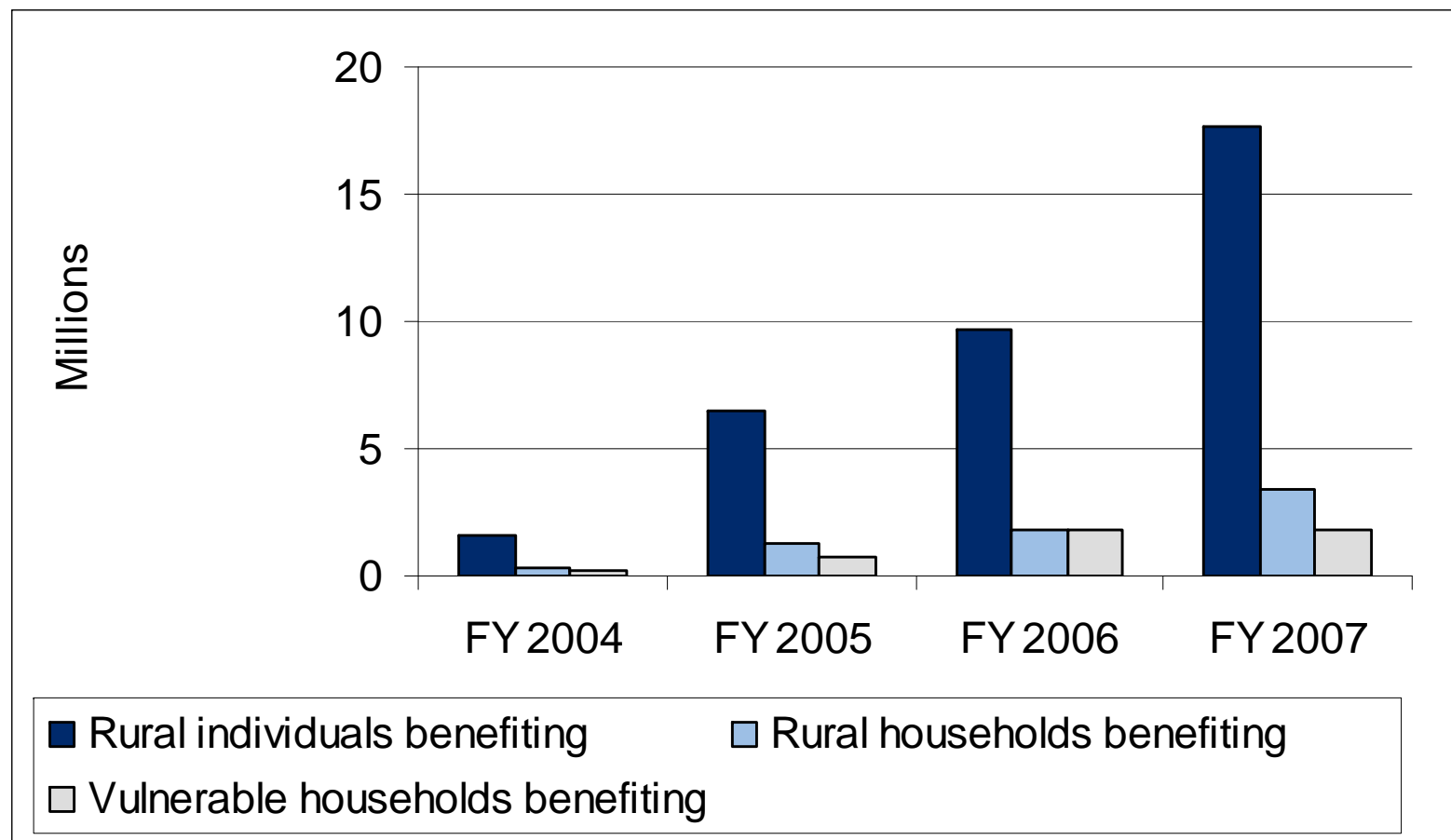
IEHA = Transformational Development

- **Focused research → new technology**
- **Targeted projects → adoption**
- **New technologies and TA → smallholders increase physical productivity and quality**
- **Policy reforms & TA → improved markets, more farmer confidence in them**
- **Smallholder income, sales increase: transformation from vulnerable subsistence to efficient, market-oriented agriculture**
- **Poverty and hunger decline**



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IEHA's Increasing Reach: People & Households Benefiting





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IEHA Transforms



IEHA's new technologies in 2007:

- ✦ **adopted by more than 900,000 farmers**
- ✦ **brought nearly 300,000 hectares under new technology--
double the increase in 2006**

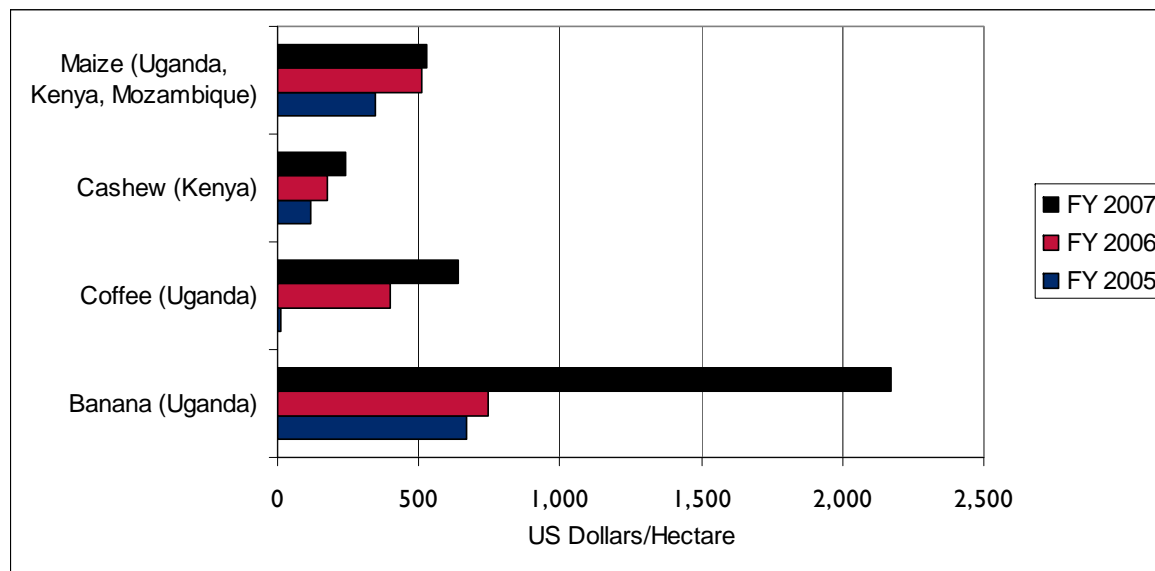
Crop	Additional Area (Ha)	No. Farmers Adopting
Maize	86,555	283,661
Vegetables	41,495	42,894
Cocoa	32,940	5,779
Cassava	30,736	52,655



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IEHA Transforms Productivity

- IEHA measures productivity by gross profit per hectare, to include value of quality improvements
- Smallholder maize growers (Kenya, Mozambique, & Uganda) saw maize productivity increase 52% (2005-2007)



Small Kenyan cashew and Ugandan banana farmers also saw increases (107%, 226%)



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IEHA Transforms: Productivity

Crop	Yield Increase (2005-2007)
Maize	27%
Coffee	41%
Cashew	52%
Banana	90%
Milk (Male-headed)	17%
Milk (Female-headed)	25%



IEHA Transforms: Smallholder Sales

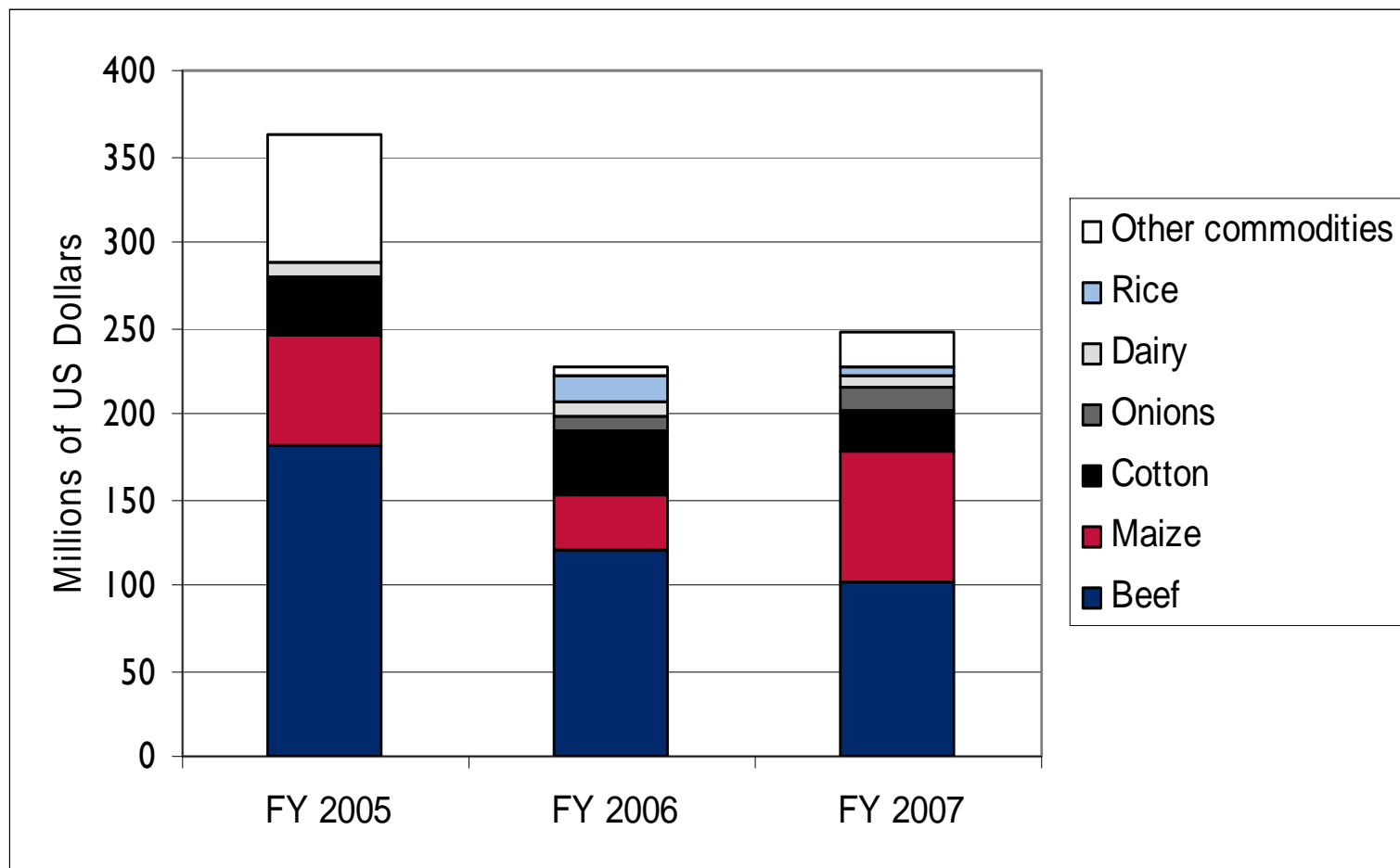
Purchases from Smallholders of Targeted Agricultural Products, FY 2005 – 2007 (US Dollars)

Commodity	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Peanuts	8,360	10,675,471	111,036,968
Cotton	9,065,000	28,297,526	39,713,813
Rice	829,700	12,039,000	13,707,416
Maize	8,660,638	1,541,553	11,088,275
Cashew	284,709	3,803,232	10,833,512
Coffee	1,122,000	5,355,961	9,120,193
Bananas	3,250,000		8,961,900



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IEHA Results: Intra-Regional Trade



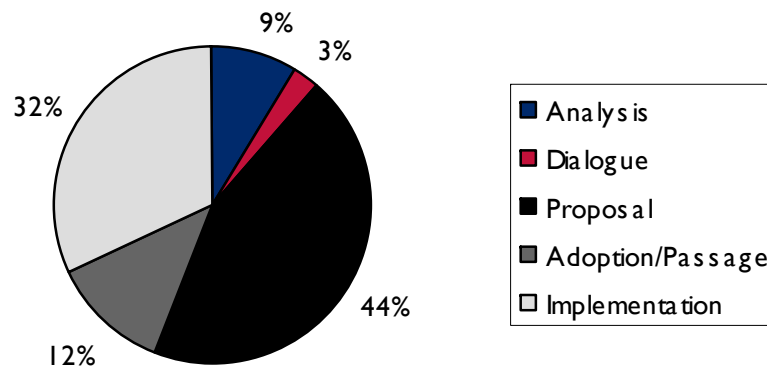


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IEHA & Policy: Persistence Pays

Milestones Achieved by End 2007 on Policy Actions Started...

...in 2005



... in 2006

